

## BARTHOLOMEW CLEARS GRANTS TO BIEBER

Representative Declares War Department Fixed Proper Price.

Bieber Asserts Carter Statement Follows P. R. R. Brief

Representative Bartholomew of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, made a speech in the House today defending the action of his committee in having reported for passage a bill which allowed Sydney Bieber to obtain possession of certain land on the Anacostia river.

Incidentally, his remarks were a refutation of the public charges that Mr. Bieber had secured possession of the land by irregular methods. "I was satisfied," he said, "that since the whole matter was left to the War Department and even the price was to be fixed by that department, Congress would be on absolutely safe grounds in enacting this legislation. We felt that the legislation authorized nothing more nor less than a legitimate sale of unused land belonging to the Government and a legitimate purchase of that by a citizen on such terms as the agents of the Government would deem proper."

**Bieber Issues Statement.** "Mr. Bieber stated that these tracts were of no use to the Government and he was perfectly willing to pay the price which the War Department would deem proper. Thereupon the committee referred the bill to the War Department and in due time the bill was returned with its approval."

Bieber has also issued a statement in his own defense, in which he says: "The statement of Senator Carter, made on the floor of the Senate Tuesday afternoon, concerning several legislative enactments giving me title to parcels of land along the Anacostia river, was so full of gross inaccuracies that I am compelled to accept them as intentional and not inadvertent. "Senator Carter's statement, in substance, if not in form, is practically identical with the arguments contained in a 120-page brief prepared by legal counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad, and laid before the War Department and the Department of Justice in an effort to prevent the enforcement of the bill which the Senate voted to repeal."

"I call attention to a few of the misrepresentations made by Senator Carter: "Senator Carter stated that the law in question gave me land clear up to the navy yard. This is absolutely untrue. As a matter of fact, the nearest boundary of this land is more than three-quarters of a mile distant from the navy yard."

"Senator Carter stated that some of the land in question had been enclosed within the limits of the Congressional Cemetery. This is absolutely untrue."

**Cannot Claim Asylum.**

"Senator Carter stated that under the bill I would be able to claim land within the boundaries of the Government Hospital for the Insane. This is absurd. The Government Hospital for the Insane is on the other side of the Anacostia river, and fully two miles distant. "Senator Carter stated that under the bill I would be able to claim land on the opposite side of the Anacostia river. This also is absurd."

"Senator Carter's remarks throughout were calculated to give the impression that Congress, through irregular and fraudulent representations, had enacted legislation to make me a gift of these several parcels of land. This is entirely erroneous, and I cannot but believe that Senator Carter in making these misrepresentations did so wilfully and maliciously."

**Carter Persuaded.**

"It appears that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has induced a member of the Senate to believe, or to profess to believe, that irregularities and frauds in connection with several legislative enactments threatened danger to most valuable Government possessions."

"Reputable gentlemen of the Senate and House have handled the various bills which, at different times, have been before four committees of the Senate and House. No question along the lines of Senator Carter's argument has ever been raised before, although each of these legislative enactments has been subjected to the closest and most comprehensive scrutiny, not only in both branches of Congress, but in several of the departments as well."

## PAPKE AND KELLY ON MONDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, March 12.—Bill Papke will meet Hugo Kelly at Milwaukee next Monday night, and if the dust doesn't get a bit a whole lot of right bugs will be badly mistaken.

Papke feels that he will put Kelly out surely this time. Bill really was a bit nervous the first time he faced the great Kelly, and didn't let himself out as he might. He thought Kelly the greatest man in the world, but after a few rounds began to change his mind.

Stanley Ketchel, the red-headed lad from Montana, will hit the winner before Jim Coffroth's club at Colma.

## MARRIED MEN BAR WIVES FROM TENNIS

NEW YORK, March 12.—Women, champions by bachelors against bad dicta, provided the issue of the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Lawn Tennis Club.

The gallant bachelors contended that the organization should fall in line with other clubs and open its courts to women experts with the racquet. Their arguments fell upon the deaf ears of the married members of the club, who were jealously guarding the one retreat in which women had been excluded since the club was organized nearly twelve years ago. The married members stood together on all questions and elected their ticket, headed by Walter C. Pate, a corporation lawyer, for president.

## BARNES PRAISES JOHNSON'S WORK

Postmaster Explains Changes in Money Order Department.

Postmaster Barnes said today that pending the selection of a successor to Henry L. Johnson, superintendent of delivery, who has been designated as superintendent of the money order division, Mr. Johnson would continue in his present position.

The successor to Captain Johnson will probably not be named until the first of next week, as the postmaster desires to secure the best man obtainable for the position. It is understood that the officials have a good man in view for the position, but it is not yet known if he can be secured.

In announcing the changes in his office Postmaster Barnes paid a tribute to the industry and faithfulness of Captain Johnson. "Since Captain Johnson assumed charge of the delivery department," said Mr. Barnes, "he devoted himself studiously to the conduct of his office. He worked early and late, and his faithfulness and loyalty deeply impressed himself upon me. While connected with the money order department he did excellent work, and was regarded by the entire department as a hard working, capable manager. It was because of his excellent record that I placed him in charge of the delivery department."

By returning Captain Johnson to his former position I do not mean to indicate a lack of confidence in his management. I have implicit confidence in his ability and feel that he will serve the public capablely."

In the reorganization Howard Beall, the present superintendent of the money order division, will resume his former position of assistant superintendent, and C. P. McCurdy, assistant superintendent, remains in the money order division as senior clerk.

You don't believe the Labor-Socialist "class" are really trying to take away the savings and property of the thrifty, Home-owning "class," do you? Probably there will be a loud chorus of walls and entreaty when the new laws go into effect and the "Home Owners" wake up to find themselves robbed of their savings and property by the deft hand of the Labor-Socialist "class" and according to laws passed while the Home-owners slept, and which the courts must execute.

"Impossible," you say, but the game is on and the Labor-Socialists are right now actively at work before Congress and the various State Legislatures, and will establish these laws quickly unless stopped.

Their plan is based on one principle. If any man has worked and been economical and self-denying and has bought a home, take it away and divide up the proceeds among those who are unthrifty, drinking, profligate or simply "failures."

Take money away from the man who has it.

Give it to the man who hasn't. But this must be done cunningly and by passing some shrewdly drawn laws which hide the real meaning.

The Labor-Socialists are working hard to frighten and force public men to pass at least a dozen bills, each of which has, away down at the bottom, a plan to take away a part or all of the thrifty man's savings and give them to the unthrifty.

They will surely succeed unless the "home owners" wake up and protest in numbers enough to win.

"Don't believe a word of it," the average reader says.

Naturally, because the average reader seldom examines bills offered to Congress and the Legislatures and if he casually reads of these bills they look harmless enough.

Some will only wake up when, under the new laws (if the Labor-Socialists succeed in having the bills passed) they find their property and savings gone away and the courts powerless to prevent.

This is a contest between the unthrifty "class" trying to wrest money, property and power from the Home-owning "class."

Now let the reader sort out the different characters in society and as they are defined, locate each man in one or other of these "classes." One class earns and saves and the other seeks to take what it doesn't earn.

The discontented, surly, and both workman tramping from one job to another.

The Labor Agitator. The man who poured acid in the mouth of an independent workman in Chicago after he had been beaten unconscious.

The steady, well-trained mechanic who owns a home.

The tramp. The professional criminal whose picture the police keep in the rogues gallery. When you see him reading a newspaper in a saloon you can not only name the newspaper that nourishes his criminal instincts but can accurately locate him in his class and probably make a close guess at what ticket he votes.

The Successful Merchant.

The Well-Trained Physician.

The Wild-eyed-dirty-finger-nail chap over his second pot of beer.

The Labor-Socialist.

The Farmer.

The Minister of the Gospel.

The Anarchist.

You see you can pick them out and put each one in his class. There are only two "classes." One thinks thoughts of hate, jealousy and revenge, seeking money it does not earn, property which has been earned by the sweat of other brows, and in disappointment and anger, these social "failures" naturally tend towards disorder, law-breaking and a general upheaval in which they hope to take away the savings of the other class.

The members of the "Other Class" think thoughts of work, sturdy, well-directed, intelligent work, work which brings good pay because it is good service to mankind. The sober, responsible Locomotive Engineer, The Skilled Mechanic, The Farmer, Merchant, Doctor, Lawyer, Banker, School Teacher, and Minister.

The capable, successful and well esteemed among these belong to one class. The failures belong to the other.

The "Home-owning" class seek peace, steady operation of industries. Protection for every man who wants to work.

They boycotted the factories and destroyed business, compelling other workmen to lie idle.

They stopped the loading and un-

## Irwin Stands By His Guns In Cobb Deal

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Arthur Irwin, manager of the new Washington Union League team, stands by his guns.

He said this morning that he was in communication with Tyrus Cobb, of Detroit, the famous American League batting leader; and Tommy Leach, of Pittsburgh, had made them both a fine offer, and believed that one or both would be members of his new team for the Capital City. This reply was in answer to a charge on certain quarters that the reported negotiations and arrangements were all assumed as a matter of advertising.

"Within twenty-four hours I expect word from both men that my terms are satisfactory. What I have offered, I think, will be sufficient. I do not think that there will be any difficulty. My offer is made in good faith, and with only one object in view—that of giving Washington a winning team in the Union League."

"Should they fail to come with me, it will only be because their home clubs boost their salaries to sky prices. Cobb wants \$5,000—say a thousand dollars a month. I figure that we can easily afford that. Why, Cobb will surely be able to draw at least 4,000 extra persons during each month. That would be sufficient to pay his salary. But I hope to do even better, and make the Leach deal profitable."

"I am not after Cobb and Leach and it looks as though it would be a race between manager Jim Callahan, of the Logan Square Club, of Chicago, and myself, to see who shall land the stars. I don't think either will get what he wants from the major leagues and will certainly play outland ball."

Irwin's success in landing Cobb and Leach it will not only be a big boost for his team and the league in general, but it will induce a number of good minor league players who are not yet under contract to play in this circuit.

## ALEXANDRIA YOUTH ARRESTED; HIS FRIEND CUT

James Fletcher Turned Over to County Authorities for Trial.

WASHINGTON TIMES BUREAU.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., MARCH 12.—James Fletcher, a young boy, was this morning arrested on a warrant issued by the authorities of Alexandria county charging him with cutting Frank S. Landon.

The alleged assault occurred a few days ago as Fletcher and Landon were returning from the Potomac river, north of this city, where they are both employed. Fletcher was turned over to the Alexandria county authorities and will be given a hearing before Justice J. C. Birrell today.

Capt. Thomas Selectman, of Accoquan, Va., has bought from Capt. Al Fair the tugboat George W. Erbe.

Thomas Dove and Thomas Stocks, of Loudoun county, are being held here, charged with violating the internal revenue laws. Dove will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Garrett this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Stocks will be tried on Saturday afternoon.

A civil service examination was held at the postoffice in this city yesterday for the positions of topographic copier, draftsman, writer and clerk. The examination was conducted by Examiner Norman L. Williamson, assisted by the local board.

The Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of

loading of ships and Ry. cars; stopped work on buildings, the mining of gold, silver, copper, and coal. Stopped the manufacture of millions of dollars worth of American articles which foreigners stood ready to pay money for.

It is believed by many that one of the chief causes of the panic and present hard times was the rampant and widespread interference with, and stoppage of industry brought about by these same Labor-Socialists in driving away business and preventing the steady distribution of money among the working classes. Every million dollars worth of Steam Pumps, Farm Implements, Boots and Shoes, Steel, Iron, Locomotives, Cars, Cotton Goods, etc., etc., sent abroad, brings back a million dollars to be distributed to the workmen, who dig ore and smelt it; moulders who cast the iron, machinists, wood-workers, cotton mill employees, etc., etc. But the Labor-Socialists have time and again stopped the source of this flow of money and have entailed on this country millions upon millions of dollars in losses and, consequently, much misery upon work-people.

The Labor leaders have brought strikes to force all employers to kick out independent American workmen and employ only "Union" men, thus to give absolute power to the leaders, secure fees to pay their own salaries first and, in order to keep their slaves interested, force higher and higher wages. Here we reach the foundation fact again.

Now, when the jobs the Labor-Socialists threw away, are taken by others, or the business has been killed for the time, and they are "unemployed," do they pay their own expenses or do they beseege the authorities to tax the class of Home-owners to pay extra money towards a public fund to be used to pay the "class" of unemployed Labor-Socialists?

Here the line between classes is clearly drawn and you get back again to the same old spot, "Take from one class and give to the other."

"Make the consumer pay extra money and give it to the Labor-Socialists."

"Charge the Home-Owner extra wages for all labor which enters into the building of his home."

"He has been saving, now let's take away part of it."

High wages for skillful work is desirable for all, but when a Labor Union gains power enough to force home-owners to pay two, three or four times what had-carriers and other workmen are actually worth it means just so much extra money extracted from the home-owner, more than the service is worth.

It comes back to the same old place, you see. Look at the purpose of all the anti-injunction bills introduced by the Labor-Socialists. Each and every one seeks to tie the hands of the people's courts, and for what purpose?

No injunction issued in labor strikes ever harmed an honest citizen, intending to peacefully pursue his occupation.

Injunctions stop mobs, intent on insulting, assaulting, and, perhaps, murdering other citizens from congregating. The Labor-Socialist raises a loud cry because he is commanded by a court to keep off the public street near a factory employing independent men.

The injunction always directs the man or men to stay off certain streets or refrain from doing other things, when it is reasonably well known they intend to go on those streets or do those acts, to insult, or assault citizens or destroy property. The peaceful citizen is never hurt by an injunction in a labor case and the courts have a right to prevent injury to the interests of any community. But injunctions do prevent Labor-Socialists from terrorizing people into submission to the Labor trust.

Therefore, in order to secure submission and power to extract from the employer extra money, they contend the injunction must be done away with.

Every public man who supports any measure seeking to reduce the power of the courts in order to make it more difficult for them to protect property and the person of the common citizen is an enemy of Home-owners and an ally of the Labor-Socialists.

Watch such public men—particularly those who want to revise the criminal code injunction laws. They want to

## TODAY'S CALLERS AT WHITE HOUSE

Senator McEnery of Louisiana, Representatives Madden of Illinois, McKinley of Illinois, Gillett of Ohio, Gillett of Mass., Moon of Penn., Brumm of Penn., Secretary of the Navy Department, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Former Gov. Frank Frantz, of Okla., Chief of Commerce Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, L. A. Coolidge, recently nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the President of the Illinois Central R. R., who took luncheon with the President.

Washington, delivered a sermon at the Second Presbyterian Church, in this city, last evening. Mr. Taylor gave a report of the great laymen's convention, which was held in Philadelphia recently.

In the corporation court today, in the case of Annie E. Webster, guardian of M. P. and A. L. Webster, vs. Mary H. Webster and Annie L. Webster, a decree was entered confirming report of Special Commissioner in Chancery Noel Granger and appointing Gardner L. Boothie special commissioner to sell property.

The special grand jury which has under consideration the condition of the public schools and other buildings, has adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock. The jury will then convene at Peabody's School, at King and Alfred streets, when the examining of witnesses will be resumed.

Mrs. Rose Hale reports to the police that some one entered her store in upper King street, between Henry and Fayette streets, and stole some handkerchiefs and collars. The entrance was made by the use of a false key.

Commonwealth's Attorney Brent says this morning that the bond of Charles C. Taylor, who was declared forfeited by his failure to appear before the grand jury last Tuesday, would not be forfeited if Chauncey appeared at the next term of the court to answer a charge of failure to support his wife.

## MAKING SPOOLS MAINE INDUSTRY

Eight Hundred Million Turned Out Annually—Machines Are Complicated.

Small things are not to be overlooked in considering the problems of the future timber supply. The matchmaker is having as much trouble in getting the grade of wood necessary for his business as the dealer in telegraph poles.

One of the industries which deals with small things, yet which is one of the utmost importance to the country's commerce, is the manufacture and export of spool wood. This business is peculiar to the New England States and is centered in Maine. Spool factories of this State are now turning out 800,000,000 spools annually, with a market value of nearly \$1,000,000.

The best quality of timber is used for the manufacture of spools. White birch, which is used almost exclusively for this industry, reaches the factory in the form of bars from 1/2 to 2-3/4 inches square, and from 2 1/2 to 4 feet long. These bars must be absolutely clear. The birch is cut in winter and sawed in small portable mills, which operate near some railroad line, about 2-3 cords being required for 1,000 feet of bars. After sawing, the bars are piled cross-wise, in order to facilitate thorough seasoning, and, protected from the weather, are allowed to season until June. The spool bar mills in Maine turn out about 15,000,000 feet of bars during the year, and approximately the same amount of material is manufactured into spools in the State.

The machines for making spools are complicated and require skilled men for their operation. The spools drop from the lathe at the rate of one per second and must be perfectly uniform and true. The finished spools are marketed in this country largely in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, while the spool bars are largely exported to Greenland and Glasgow, Scotland, and to Hull and Fleetwood, England. Shipments to these points are made mostly from Bangor, as much as eight million feet having been sent from that port in a season.

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## THE PARSEES.

The Parsees of today are the direct descendants, religiously, of the ancient Zoroastrians of Persia. They still maintain the fundamental beliefs and ceremonies of the old faith. The modern Parsees number about 30,000, the great majority of them being found in British India. Their moral and intellectual standing is high, according to all who have dealings with them.—New York American.

## Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure—Trial Package Mailed Free to All in Plain Wrappers.

Piles is a fearful disease, but easy to cure if you go at it right. An operation with the knife is dangerous, cruel, humiliating and unnecessary. There is just one other sure way to be cured—painless, safe and in the privacy of your own home—it is Pyramid Pile Cure.

We mail a trial package free to all who write. It will give you instant relief, show you the harmless, painless nature of this great remedy and start you well on the way toward a perfect cure.

Then you can get a full-sized box from any druggist for 50 cents, and often one box cures.

Insist on having what you call for. If the druggist tries to sell you something just as good, it is because he makes more money on the substitute.

The cure begins at once and continues rapidly until it is complete and permanent.

You can go right ahead with your work and be easy and comfortable all the time.

It is well worth trying. Just send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 92 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich., and receive free by return mail the trial package in a plain wrapper.

Thousands have been cured in this easy, painless and inexpensive way, in the privacy of the home.

No knife and its torture.

No doctor and his bills.

All druggists sell. Write today for a free package.

## FIREPROOF STORAGE, MOVING, AND PACKING.

## Hair Mattresses

Regularly \$16—for \$12.50 We will make you a 40-lb. mattress—blue and white ticking—regular \$16 grade—for \$12.50.

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St. cor. 11th

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

## THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF AMERICA.

326 millions of dollars is a stupendous sum. In gold eagles the bulk of such a sum is inconceivable. It is greater than the total revenues of the United States Government for 1895, and nearly half as much as the total Government receipts for 1902. This is the gross amount earned by the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1907. To earn this vast sum it required the carrying of 435,064,136 tons of freight and 153,047,046 passengers. This is the largest volume of traffic ever handled by any railroad of the world in one year and it yielded the largest gross revenue.

The large proportion of this mighty sum was paid out in salaries and wages to over one hundred thousand employees, in dividends to fifty-five thousand stockholders, to mills and factories, and other agencies for equipment and supplies, and gave work to the hands and bread to the mouths of millions of people.

It staggers the imagination to conceive of the multitude of people who have been benefited by the distribution of this magnificent bounty, and the resulting good to the country and the people from the operation of so great an institution is immeasurable.

It adds to the satisfaction of travel over a matchless roadway in the best built cars and under every known safeguard, to think that the average earning power of the 11,475 miles of this great system was \$290,000 per mile.

From any and every point of view the Pennsylvania is The Standard Railroad of America.

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Strike While the Iron Is Hot!

Times Want Ads Are Always Kept At White Heat!

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